

Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News Nov 13, 2018

Newsletters normally are emailed on Monday evenings. If you don't get a future newsletter on time, check the websites below to see if there is a notice about the current newsletter or to see if the current edition is posted there. If the newsletter is posted, please contact me at bob.mugford@gmail.com to let me know you didn't get a copy.

Newsletter on line. This newsletter, and previous editions, are available on the Vancouver Artillery Association website at: www.vancouvergunners.ca and the RUSI Vancouver website at: <http://www.rusivancouver.ca/newsletter.html> . Both groups are also on Facebook at: <https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=vancouver%20artillery%20association> and <https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=rusi%20vancouver>

Wednesday Lunches - We serve a great 5 course buffet meal for only \$20. Hope to see you all there. Guests are always welcome, and we encourage members to bring their significant others. Dress - Jacket and tie, equivalent for Ladies. For serving personnel, uniform of the day is always acceptable at lunch.

Upcoming events – Mark your calendars See attached posters for details.

Nov 14	RUSI Speaker Series – Speaker Cam Cathcart, President, RUSI Vancouver Topic: “Canada & The Great War: Unity and Discord” New Year’s Levée
Nov 24	78 Fraser Highlanders - Feast of St. Andrew Dinner
Dec 01	St Barbara’s Day Dinner
Dec 05	Last lunch of 2018
Dec 09	CO’s Christmas Tea
Jan 01	New Years Levee – 1100hrs in the Officers and WO & Sgts Mess
Jan 08	First lunch of 2019
Jan 26	78 th Fraser Highlanders - Burns Dinner

Holiday Stand down - The Unit will stand down from Dec 9 - Jan 7. Last lunch will be Dec 5 and the first lunch of 2019 will be Jan 8.

World War 2 – 1943

John Thompson Strategic analyst - quotes from his book “Spirit Over Steel”

Nov 14th: Manstein orders 7th Panzer to counterattack at Zhitomir. Montgomery’s 8th Army in Italy is reinforced by the New Zealanders: He now has five divisions and two armoured brigades – facing him across the mud and floods are 65th Infantry, 1st Parachute and elements of 26th Panzer divisions. American tanks help expand the Bougainville beachhead.

Nov 15th: Sunny Italy indeed... Alexander halts 5th Army's offensives due to the foul weather conditions and to start making preparations for engaging the German's winter defences.

Nov 16th: Soviet troops engage in heavy fighting around Zhitomir. 8th Army makes some minor gains in rain-soaked Italy – but the advance up the Adriatic coast is the minor axis; route past Monte Cassino is the road to Rome. Australian troops open up a new drive on Japanese defences around Sattleburg on New Guinea. The Germans capture the Soviet spy Leopold Trepper (a Polish Jew) in France; Trepper – once the head of the 'Red Orchestra' network agrees to turn double agent, and then escapes at the first opportunity.

Nov 17th: Nikolai Kuznetsov has been itching to take a more active role in the war, deeming his intelligence work (which, among other things, had uncovered a plot to assassinate Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt in their Tehran Conference) to be unfulfilling. Today he finally shoots somebody – using his skills of disguise and impersonation to enter the home of SS Oberfuhrer Alfred Funk in Rovno in the Western Ukraine and killing him. Before his death at the hands of Ukrainian Nationalist Partisans in 1944, Kuznetsov will assassinate several other German officials and posthumously becomes a Hero of the Soviet Union.

Nov 18th: Bomber Harris starts the first of a series of major air-raids aimed at smashing Berlin. Eventually 9100 sorties will be flown over the City, for the loss of 600 aircraft, but this initial one sees 444 bombers hit the city for the loss of nine of their number.

Nov 19th: German troops in eastern Italy withdraw north of the Sangro. The Germans recapture Zhitomir in the Ukraine. Carrier raids hit a number of islands in the Gilberts. Besides its own skipper, USS Sculpin has Captain John P Cromwell on board when it attacks a Japanese convoy near Truk. Captain Cromwell is supposed to be the overall commander of a wolf pack, but at the moment is largely a supernumerary. The attack goes badly, and Japanese escorts pummeled the American submarine with depth charges, forcing it down to a considerable depth. The skipper ordered the submarine to surface to engage with guns and give the crew a chance to abandon ship. However, Cromwell had a high security clearance and was privy to much highly sensitive information; he is aware of what a prize he might be for Japanese naval intelligence and elects to stay on the sinking submarine. The American submariners who survive the war tell the tale of his sacrifice and Cromwell posthumously receives the Medal of Honor.

Nov 20th: A bloody day for the 2nd Marine division – the landings at Tarawa turn sour with very heavy casualties in the face of ferocious Japanese defences, although the same cannot be said for the landings on the nearby Makin and Butaritari atolls. The Soviets cross the Dnieper near Cherkassy. The British pursuit over the Sangro is fouled by flooding. The British Aegean campaign ends as Samos is evacuated (leaving 2,500 troops behind). Sergeant Thomas Currie Derrick of the 9th Australian Division already has a reputation for courage in combat, but his greatest feat occurs today in the assault on Sattleburg, New Guinea. After knocking out one Japanese machinegun post, Sgt Currie climbs a cliff in full view of the enemy and then knocks out seven more machine guns. His actions so demoralized the Japanese that they fled. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, but was killed in battle in May 1945.

BC Government WW1 Proclamation



Canada Province of British Columbia A Proclamation

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom,
Canada and Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the
Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith

To all to whom these presents shall come – Greeting

WHEREAS on November 11, 1918 an armistice was declared and the First World War (1914-1918) came to an end, and

WHEREAS we honour and pay tribute to the memory of Canada's servicemen and women, especially those 55,570 who were residents of the Province of British Columbia, and

WHEREAS we recognize indigenous peoples, Japanese and Chinese Canadians and all those who struggled for equality at home and fought with great courage for the freedom of others overseas, and

WHEREAS we pay tribute to our veterans, who, with keen spirit and selfless determination, fought so that others may live in peace, and

WHEREAS we forever remember over 66,000 Canadians that lost their lives in the First World War, including more than 6,000 British Columbians, and

WHEREAS we recognize the families of our servicemen and women who lost someone in this war, a life given up, their greatest loss not to be forgotten, and

WHEREAS we recognize the immense effort and untold sacrifices made by all British Columbians, and

WHEREAS on the 100th Anniversary of the end of the First World War, we recognize the important role and significant contributions made by our veterans during wartime, and to our nation and province in peacetime;

NOW KNOW YE THAT, We do by these presents proclaim and declare that November 2018 shall be known as

"Month to Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the End of the First World War"

in the Province of British Columbia.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, The Honourable Janet Austin, Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our Province, this nineteenth day of October, two thousand eighteen and in the sixty-seventh year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND.



Attorney General
(counter signature for the Great Seal)



Lieutenant Governor

RUSI Vancouver 2018 Speaker Series Continues on November 14

You're invited to join RUSI Vancouver for the presentation *"Canada & the Great War: Unity and Discord"* by Cam Cathcart, President of RUSI Vancouver on Wednesday, November 14. When Britain declared war on Germany in August 1914 it sparked a conflict known as the Great War. Then, Canada declared war on Germany a few days later. By the time World War One ended in 1918, Canada suffered heavy losses, leading to a conscription crisis that transformed a unified country to one of discord.

On Wednesday, November 14 join us at 5:00 pm in the Officers Mess at the Bessborough Armoury, 2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver. The presentation begins at 5:30 pm followed by a question and answer session. The event will conclude by 7:00 pm. Refreshments will be available. An RSVP is not necessary.

"Canada and the Great War: Unity and Discord" on November 14 will be the final presentation in the RUSI Vancouver Speaker Series for 2018. The next series will begin in early 2019.

Remembering a Victoria Soldier, and the Family He Left Behind

[Dave Obee](#) / Times Colonist NOVEMBER 10, 2018



A family photo with Robert Parker, back right, and Gladys George as a little girl, in front.

Photograph by Bruce Stotesbury, Victoria Times Colonist

As we mark the centennial of the end of the First World War this weekend, we should think of people like Robert Parker, a Victoria man who died serving his country. Parker might have seemed like an unlikely choice for the volunteer army that Canada hastily assembled in August 1914, in the heady hours after the start of the Great War.

Not only was he 38 — getting old for overseas service — but the military was reluctant to take men with families. Parker was married with seven children, ranging in age from five months to 14 years. But Parker had experience in the militia, having served in Victoria for 12 years as a member of the 5th Regiment of the Canadian Garrison Artillery. Canada needed to assemble an army as fast as possible, and militia members could provide the experience that was desperately needed. So, when Parker volunteered to go overseas, his superiors didn't hesitate. He was accepted and shipped to Valcartier, Que., where the Canadian army was being assembled. A month later, he was taken with 31,200 other Canadians to Salisbury Plain in England. The following spring, after helping train other soldiers, he finally saw action in France. "The war came, and he had to go," his last surviving child, Gladys George, said in an interview in 2005. Gladys was just two years old when her father sailed away. There is not just one story about the Great War. There are more than 600,000 stories — one for every soldier who signed up to serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

This story is far too long for this newsletter. To read the whole article, go to:-

<https://www.timescolonist.com/islander/remembering-a-victoria-soldier-and-the-family-he-left-behind-1.23493694>

Soldiers and Unlimited Liability

Nikki Coleman Encyclopedia of Military Ethics

Military members are routinely asked to perform tasks and respond to things that ordinary members of the civilian population are not expected to do. Military members are exposed to significant risk of physical and mental impairment, forced to take medications, unable to refuse medical treatment (even if they do not believe it is the most appropriate treatment), are subjected to medical experimentation (not always with full consent), and can even be required to sacrifice their life for the benefit of others. In ordinary civilian professions there is an inalienable right to workplace safety which means that a worker has no obligation to obey a directive that he/she foresees will lead to injury or death. Ethically, we can ask what makes members of the military different from ordinary civilians, that we expect so much more of them than we do of other people in relation to what members of the military are expected to do or respond to? As a society we do not accept that civilians can be sent to their certain death, so what makes members of the military unique, or so distinctive, that justifies us as a society allowing these things to be done to them? According to some military theorists, the difference is that military members have distinguished themselves from the rest of society by "signing up" for this treatment, and thus by enlisting have agreed to the "unlimited liability contract" (ULC). This is an implied (i.e. not actual) contract which, despite seeming to be on the periphery of what is important in military ethics, is used by many countries as a basis for justifying how and why they treat their military service personnel differently from ordinary citizens – in that they can order members of the military to undertake certain actions that they would never be able to order an ordinary citizen to do. In other words there is no limit to the sacrifice that military personnel can legitimately be ordered to make, for the benefit of others.

The core concept of the ULC is that when members of the military 'sign up' for military duty

they surrender certain rights due to the very nature of their military service – in that they must obey legal orders, and are placed at an increased risk of harm or death in certain situations. Therefore, members of the military are able to be placed in situations of unlimited liability – not that they are able to mete out death and destruction in an unlimited way, but that they may potentially be exposed to the risk of their own death and destruction in an unlimited way, merely because they are members of the military and have implicitly accepted their ‘unlimited liability contract’ (ULC) by becoming members of their country’s military service. This unique situation faced by members of the military is also what sets them apart from other “ordinary” citizens. Although General Sir John Hackett (Hackett 1983) was the first to use the term ULC, he did not define it, seemingly assuming that his audience fully understood the concept without his expanding on it. The main point that Hackett made about the unlimited liability contract, is that it “sets the military apart from most other groups” (Hackett 1983), p 73) – the implication here being that members of the military are set apart from ordinary citizens, as in time of war they are legally able to be killed and to kill others.

More recently Martin Cook (Cook 2004) has briefly discussed the idea that there is an implicit contract between a Military Officer and their government, such that the members of the military shall serve on terms of unlimited liability and shall “follow lawful orders in full recognition that they may die or be severely injured in fulfilment of those orders” (Cook 2004), p. 74). Cook argues that this contract is “justified in the mind of the officer because of the moral commitment to the welfare” of their country (Cook 2004), p. 74). However, Cook’s main argument in relation to the concept of unlimited liability, drawing on the work of Hackett, is that the ULC is what separates the military from ordinary citizens, in that it is what makes the military as a profession *sui generis* (i.e. unique). This view of the ULC as being “seen as the distinctive feature of the military profession vis-à-vis other professions” was raised in 2011 by Australian Major General CW Orme (Orme 2011), p. 24) in his review of the Australian profession of arms, and also by Stephen Coleman (Coleman 2013) who claims that the nature of the contract also helps to define “what it is to be a member of the military profession.”(Coleman 2013), pp. 270-1)

Interestingly, modern militaries are now looking at the concept of unlimited liability in relation to policy surrounding ‘military culture’ and in regard to professional development. In 2000 the British Army underwent a process of defining the moral component of military effectiveness and fighting power in the publication “Soldiering. The Military Covenant” (MOD Army, (2000). In this publication it was claimed that “all British soldiers share the legal right and duty to fight and if necessary, kill, according to their orders and an unlimited liability to give their lives in so doing. This is the unique nature of soldiering.” (Quoted by Ross McGarry in *The workplace of war: unlimited liability or safety crimes?*)(McGarry 2012), p. 6) This reinforces the idea that the ULC is a defining part of the profession of arms, in that soldiers have a duty, under the concept of unlimited liability, to give their lives if required, a duty which sets soldiers apart from the wider community who do not share this unlimited duty of sacrifice. The Canadian Forces Leadership Institute similarly produced a manual in 2009 titled “Duty with Honour. The profession of arms in Canada.” (Chief of Defence Staff 2009) in which they

argued that “Unlimited liability is a concept derived strictly from a professional understanding of the military function” (p. 27), which seems to be a recurring theme in regard to the ULC. The Canadian understanding went further towards a definition by arguing that the ULC is “integral to the military ethos and lies at the heart of the military professional’s understanding of duty” (p. 27). Whilst the Canadian and British manuals use the ULC as a foundation in their respective understandings of duty and service, neither manual defines what unlimited liability actually is, which seems to be a major flaw in the policy creation process.

A number of other writers have written briefly on related topics, including the distinguished Just War theorist Michael Walzer (Walzer 1977) who expressed similar ideas to Hackett and Cook when he spoke of the loss of freedom and increased responsibility which comes with enlistment in the military. Walzer asserted that when citizens become soldiers they waive certain human rights, particularly the right to life, in exchange for what he termed “soldiers’ rights” (Walzer 1977), 136-137) – that is, that soldiers are immune from prosecution for killing enemy combatants on the battlefield. Dubik (Dubik 1982) in his critique of Walzer’s work, counters that the right to life is an inherent natural right that can not be lost or exchanged, as it is not a right that “goes with the job” (Dubik 1982), p 361-362); thus Dubik claims that Walzer’s argument in regard to the right to life of military personnel is invalid. Walzer does soften his theory slightly by arguing that it is morally permissible for soldiers to be sacrificed by their commanders and to die in battle, but that it is wrong that their lives be wasted (Walzer 1977). Walzer does not claim that this is because soldiers have a moral right to life, but rather because they are assets given to their commanders, and no assets should be wasted since this is inefficient. He argues that “I don’t think it can ever be impermissible for an officer to send his soldiers into battle; that is what he is for and that is what they are for” (Walzer 1980), p 20).

Dubik does argue that something special happens when a person becomes a soldier (Dubik 1982), pp. 363-4) which increases their obligations, but he claims that despite this a soldier still retains a natural right to life and that the government retains its responsibility to ensure that this (and other) rights are protected whilst soldiers are in the service of the state. Dubik also emphasises that soldiers accept an increased risk of injury and death, and that these deaths are legitimate because soldiers are actively defending the individual right to life of each and every community member (Dubik 1982), pp. 363-364). Dubik asserts, in contrast to Walzer, that soldiers do not lose or exchange their natural right to life, but rather that soldiers have an increased obligation to protect their fellow citizens, and it is this responsibility which in turn places soldiers at an increased risk of injury and death. Finally, Dubik argues that officers “in addition to being responsible for the control of the means of death and destruction ... are directly responsible to the state, and to the soldier to protect the soldier’s right to life” (Dubik 1982), p 366).

Patrick Mileham (Mileham 2010, Mileham 2011) adds a further dimension to the debate over the definition of unlimited liability, arguing that military leaders are endowed with the powers of coercion as well as arguing that Hackett knew that there were limits to the unlimited liability concept. Mileham proposed that military officers have to have fiduciary roles over those they

command, and to exhibit officership, of which fiduciary trust is the central concept. Renewed interest in the concept of the unlimited liability contract has raised further issues which have not yet been examined in depth. For example, modern understandings of individual rights and of the place of the individual in society, mean that the modern focus is primarily on individuals in society, rather than on society as a collective. Such ideas may lead one to question whether there can be such a thing as an unlimited liability contract, given that such a contract focuses on what an individual soldier must sacrifice for society as a whole, rather than on protecting individuals (including soldiers) from harm. It could also be suggested that the ULC is only relevant in cases where the state faces an existential threat, that is a threat to the very existence of the state. Thus, it may be thought that the ULC might have been important during the cold war period, with its threat of nuclear destruction, but is not relevant today. However western politicians continually assert that terrorism is an existential threat, and that we are at a “war on terror”, which justifies many world wide military operations and curbing of freedoms at home. It could therefore be argued that the ULC is still relevant due to the threat of terrorism in the modern context.

All of the writings on the ULC to date have been rather limited in nature and have had no cohesive in-depth analysis, focusing either on the concept of unlimited liability as the defining feature of the profession of arms, or on unlimited liability as the surrendering of rights. Since no one has examined both these arms of the ULC together, the current definition of the ULC is both dualistic and rather vague. When military institutions use the term as a basis for their doctrine and policy documents, the vague definition of the “unlimited liability contract” becomes particularly problematic. The ULC has yet to be proven as a coherent ethical principle, partly because of a lack of definition and partly due to a lack of deeper analysis. Ultimately the concept of the unlimited liability concept leaves one with a bitter taste in the mouth, with images of soldiers of earlier eras as cannon fodder, because of the implication that their lives are ultimately worthless.

World War One Film Restored

Famed director Sir Peter Jackson (of Lord of the Rings films), took a look at footage, of old, grainy, black and white film of British soldiers during the First World War then he and his team brought them to life with techniques at his disposal in this 100th year ending of WWI. The film will be played in schools throughout the UK, helping to teach youngsters of this event and hopefully more besides. The process his team used is superior to others, such as the NFB's, because they not only colourized the stock, they also digitally re-mastered it and slowed it down to its original speed, to eliminate what he called the "Charlie Chaplin" effect. They further matched scenes with recordings by veterans and, to make sure those recordings sounded like they were done before their voices sounded old, used IWM ones from the 1950s and 60s. They used lip readers to find out what the soldiers were saying in the films and dubbed voices into the films. Samples of his work can be seen at:- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XL9w2dBzm70>

BBC History Magazine has a good podcast about this project during which he describes the process in greater detail. <https://www.historyextra.com/period/first-world-war/peter-jackson-interview-they-shall-not-grow-old-first-world-war-soldiers-lives/>

Vancouver Artillery Association Yearbook Updates

The following information has been added to the www.vancouvergunners.ca website.

The list of the Fallen has been added <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/the-fallen.html>

2018 Remembrance Day <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/remembrance-day-2018.html>

2018 War Related Trauma Stress Injuries Symposium
<http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/2018.html>

2012 The Royal Vancouver Yacht Club Sailpast <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/2012.html>

1949 Medal Parade <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/1949---43rd-haa-regt-rca.html>

1939newsclippings <http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/1939---15th-vcr-coast-bde-rca-casf.html>

Reference Page - Vehicle Data Books, a couple of issues of CAM
<http://www.vancouvergunners.ca/references.html>

Keep those stories, calendar events and pictures coming! Contact Leon Jensen at president.vcrgunners@gmail.com

Who Is It



Last Week: These rare beasts are USMC Marmon-Herrington CTL-3s, photographed in San Diego by a BC Hussars (shortly to become 1st Searchlight Regt RCA) member who was on holidays in early summer 1939, just before the Regiments were mobilized. The photographer, whose name we haven't found out yet, went on to serve on Yorke Island.

This Week: This week, we will yet again venture onto the high seas for a bit of naval history. Those in the know are aware that Canada was once offered a place in the Imperial navy, but, true to form, opted for an under-funded, sparsely-equipped home-grown Canadian Naval Service. As a result, while there was once an HMS Canada, it didn't belong to us. Instead, we



got the Rainbow and Niobe, and, when things hotted up later, some covertly acquired submarines, originally destined for Chile, as well as some other odds and sods. Fortunately, by that hot time when the evil Kaiser attempted to take over the civilized world, the by then Royal Canadian Navy rose to the challenge, and put on a pretty good show, although this was eclipsed by a superb performance in the next evil authoritarian-inspired war, and a sterling presence during the late-lamented (things were simpler then) Cold War.

These vessels, then, must be Canadian. Otherwise the preface is all for naught. However, we, being of a muddy, not watery heritage, don't know what they really are. Can you nautical readers assist us in identifying them? Are they armed canoes of the Hudson's Bay Company, or dreadnoughts? If you know, please, matey, send your answer to the editor,

(bob.mugford@outlook.com) or to

the author, John Redmond (johnd.redmond@telus.net). Calm sailing to you.

From the 'Punitenary'

What has two legs but can't walk? A pair of pants

Murphy's Other Laws

Anything can be made to work if you fiddle with it long enough.

Quotable Quotes

The young man knows the rules, but the old man knows the exceptions.

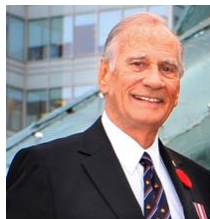
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr.



JOIN US RUSI VANCOUVER SPEAKER SERIES

**14 November 2018 – From 5:00 to 7:00 pm
Officers Mess – Bessborough Armoury**

Subject: “Canada & The Great War: Unity and Discord”



Speaker: Cam Cathcart, President, RUSI Vancouver

Upcoming Topics & Speakers

This is the last presentation for 2018
Presentations will restart in the new year

RSVP NOT REQUIRED

REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE

EVERYONE IS WELCOME

Hosted by RUSI Vancouver in cooperation with LCol Pierre Lajoie, Commanding Officer, and the President and Members of the Officers Mess.

Royal United Services Institute - Vancouver Society
2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6J 2C7



Fort Fraser Garrison

Please join us as we celebrate the Patron Saint of Scotland at our annual

Feast of St. Andrew

Mess Dinner

Saturday, 24 November, 2018

in the Officers' Mess, 15th Field Regiment RCA

2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, BC

1800hrs for 1900

RSVP by 19 November to jobarb@shaw.ca

In the spirit of the season the garrison collects donations of toys, gift cards and cash for those less fortunate than we; please help out.



Proceeds of our Christmas Bottle Raffle will go to support the Union Gospel Mission's food program.

Mr. Richard Mackie, noted author and professor of both history and historical geography will speak to us about interactions between the Scots and First Nations people in early British Columbia

Tariff: \$65.00 per person. *RSVP requested [<jobarb@shaw.ca>](mailto:jobarb@shaw.ca) or 604-522-5766

Dress: Highland Evening Dress, Mess Kit or Business Attire.
Ladies equivalent.

yours aye,

James Barrett CD, Major
Officer Commanding the Garrison



St Barbara's Day Special Guest Night



The Commanding Officer
Lieutenant Colonel J.P.P. Lajoie, CD
and the Officers
of
15th Field Artillery Regiment
The Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery

request the pleasure of your company
at their annual

ST BARBARA'S DAY SPECIAL GUEST NIGHT

to be held at the
BESSBOROUGH ARMOURY
2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, BC

on
Saturday, the First of December, 2018
at
six o'clock for seven o'clock in the evening

Dress. Mess Kit or Formal attire, with decorations.

Tariff. \$100 - Seats will be reserved when payment is received. There will be no tickets available the night of the event.

If paying in person, please see the Adjutant during regular work hours or Wednesday night between 1900 and 2200.

RSVP by 22 November 2018 with payment

Payable to "Officers Mess 15 Fd Regt"
2025 West 11th Avenue
Vancouver, BC V6J 2C7

Questions. To VPMC, Lieutenant Chris Purdon
mess15rca@gmail.com



The Commanding Officer

LCol Pierre Lajoie CD

invites you to his

Annual Christmas Tea

to be held on

Sunday December 9th 2018

in the

15th Field Artillery Regiment Officers' Mess

commencing at Two o'clock in the afternoon

Dress: Jacket & Tie

Cost: \$ 20 per person at the door

Please sign up at the Bar !!

Email bob.mugford@outlook.com BY NOV 30
to have your party added to the bar list



Fort Fraser Garrison



I request the company of our Officers, Miladies and Guests at our annual

Garrison Burns Supper

to be held in

The Officers' Mess at Bessborough Armoury,
15th Field Regiment RCA
2025 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, BC

Saturday, 26 January 2019

1800hrs for 1900hrs

Dress: Scarlets, Highland Evening wear, Black Tie or Business Attire
Tariff: \$78 per Person

RSVP to jobarb@shaw.ca or 604-522-5766

ASAP! (before 19 January)

Places will be allocated on the sequence (date & time) of RSVP emails received
at jobarb@shaw.ca

Members have priority, but please RSVP soonest as this event is
usually oversubscribed.

Looking forward to seeing you there

James Barrett, Maj.
Officer Commanding